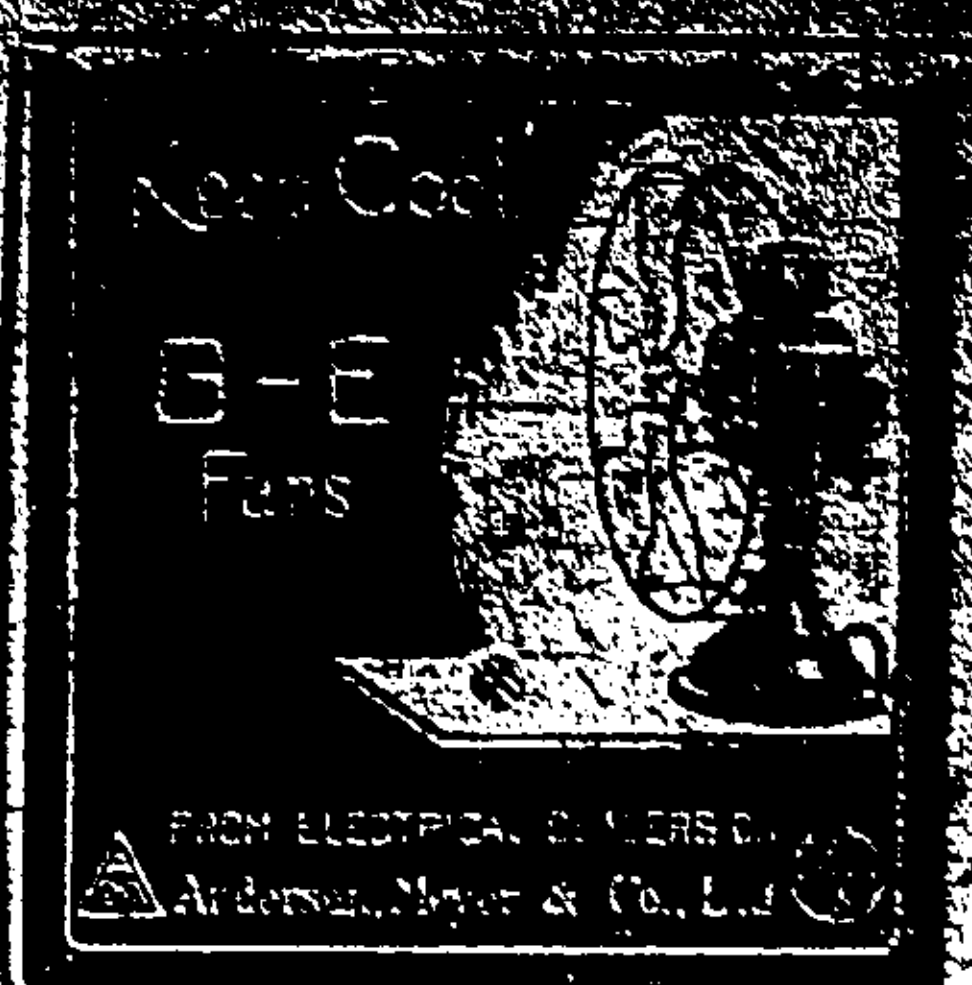


# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)



68903 四拜禮號壹十三月七英港香

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919.

日五月七 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

#### A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

London, July 25. The Times correspondent at Archangel describes the situation in North Russia as unpromising, owing to the hitherto unsuccessful operations of the new troops from England, also the difficulty caused by the lowness of the water on the Dvina, the effects of the dramatic defeat of Admiral Kolchak and the attitude of the North Russians. He relates how "Dyer's Battalion," composed of former Bolshevik soldiers, revolted on July 7, killed five British officers and several Russian officers and then unsuccessfully called on a Russian Battalion to revolt, but it is since known that Russian soldiers on two sectors of General Ironside's front have mutinied. The correspondent says the Bolshevik Army has improved in quality, notably in gunnery, and declares that a complete withdrawal from North Russia would be not merely a military disaster but a calamity for the civilized world.

#### BRITISH CABINET CONSIDERING SITUATION.

London, July 25. Reuter learns that an unprecedented fall of the Dvina River has occurred, but it is considered that the British forces are not imperilled. It is expected that the river will soon rise, again permitting the passage of our ships.

The defection of local Russian forces on the Onega Front has materially changed the situation. The Cabinet is now reviewing the question.

Broadly, the alternatives for us are remaining in Russia at the cost of considerable effort, or the prospect, in a very few years of having a reconstituted Russia under German domination and control.

The latest information is that rations are so reduced in Petrograd that public feeding has been in operation since July 1. Those holding workmen's certificates are given preference and those in the third food category are starving. It is practically impossible to purchase food. One pound of bread costs 130 Roubles. It is reported that the Bolsheviks keep special trains in readiness to carry them and their families to Moscow in the event of anything happening to Petrograd.

#### THE BALTIC BLOCKADE.

Paris, July 25. The Supreme Council is considering the question of the blockade of the Baltic. When the blockade of Germany was raised, the blockade against Russia was automatically abolished; hence it is possible for arms and ammunition to now reach the Russian Bolsheviks. The difficulty is that as the Allies are not officially warring against the Bolsheviks the blockade cannot by International Law be reconstituted against the Bolsheviks.

#### BOLSHEVIK CLAIMS.

London, July 25. The Bolsheviks claim to have reached a line thirty miles north-west of Alapaevsk and to have captured a railway junction at Porshino, fifty miles south-west of Irbit and reached within thirteen miles of Verkhneural'sk.

#### NEWS FROM VARIOUS FRONTS.

London, July 25. The War Office announces that on the Astrakhan Front there is no change. On the Tsimtsen Front, the Bolsheviks claim to have recaptured a series of villages on the Volga, south of Kamishin. There is fighting east of Balashov. The Volunteers claim to have captured 600 Bolsheviks.

On the Kharkov-Poltava Front, the Bolshevik advance against Kharkov has been unsuccessful, the Volunteers having recaptured Bogodukhov and advanced fifty miles west of Kharkov, where heavy fighting is now proceeding.

On the Dnieper Front, all the Bolshevik attacks against Ekaterinoslav have been beaten off.

#### DENIKEN'S ADVANCE.

London, July 27. The War Office announces that a squadron of General Deniken's Cossacks has raided the Astrakhan-Uralsk Railway a hundred miles east of Tsimtsen and destroyed the line in six places. General Deniken's progress towards Kursk has continued. Fighting is proceeding west of Kharkov with varying success.

#### GENERAL WILSON EULOGISED.

#### PROMOTED TO FIELD MARSHAL.

London, July 25. Speaking at a House of Commons banquet in honour of General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Mr. Lloyd George eulogised his services in despatching the Expeditionary Force and saving France and Europe. He announced that General Wilson had been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

The company included Ministers and Field Marshal Viscount French. Mr. Lloyd George, in toasting General Wilson, referred to his tactfulness in smoothing differences between the Allies, and his astounding foresight. Alluding to General Wilson's part in securing unity of command in the field, Mr. Lloyd George added that when unity of command was established its success was due largely to the complete loyalty which Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig accepted it and worked it. He added that it was right that that should be made known. It was also due largely to the unwavering support which General Wilson gave to the genius of Marshal Foch.

#### THE MARCONI CLAIM.

#### JUDGMENT FOR £390,000.

London, July 25. Mr. Justice Lawrence has awarded the Marconi Company £390,000 on the claim for £7,000,000 against the Postmaster General for breach of contract under which the Company were to construct a chain of six long-distance wireless stations within the Empire.

#### THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

The race for the Liverpool Cup resulted as follows:—

Arion	1.
Chnette	2.
King John	3.

Six ran; won by three lengths, the same distance between second and third.

The betting was: 6 to 4 Arion; 3 to 1 Chnette; 33 to 1 King John.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MINERS' STRIKE AT HOME.

#### AMICABLE SETTLEMENT PROMISED.

London, July 25. As a result of the meeting of the Miners' Federation and the Coal Controller, it is understood that an amicable settlement will probably be arranged to-morrow. The question of pumping at the pits in Yorkshire is so satisfactory that Sir Auckland Geddes has returned to London.

#### WORK RESUMED BY MINERS.

London, July 25. The strike situation is distinctly easier. Many miners have resumed work in Nottingham, North Stafford, Monmouth, Derby and Lancashire. The remainder of the Nottingham miners will resume work to-day.

The Government has prohibited the export of coal from South Wales, except for British coaling stations. Coal is being despatched to shortage areas.

#### INCREASED PIECE RATES.

Later. It is officially announced that the Government and the Miners' Executive have reached an agreement whereby piece rates will be increased by an average amount corresponding to 10 per cent. of the reduction of output estimated by the Sankey Interim Report, in order to ensure that piece workers will not suffer any loss in their earnings. Both sides seem satisfied, and the strike is expected to end very soon.

#### GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

Later. The miners have accepted the Government's proposal for fixing piece rates.

#### THE FLAW IN A NOTICE.

London, July 25. It is officially stated that the notice prohibiting the export of coal from Cardiff was due to a mistake. The notice is now withdrawn.

#### GOVERNMENT TO ATTEMPT NEW TRADE POLICY.

London, July 25. Replying to a deputation of the National Union of Manufacturers, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, stated that, in view of the present grave labour unrest, it was very difficult for the Government to attempt to formulate a definite trade policy, but he hoped to do so and make an announcement prior to the Recess. It was quite impossible, however, to give legislative effect to the policy at present, and he thought the proper course would be to extend the restrictions expiring on September 1st, until Parliament had an opportunity of dealing with the matter.

#### RESULT OF THE STRIKE.

London, July 25. Ten thousand miners of Leigh have decided to return to work immediately. It is estimated that the strike had already resulted in a loss of a million tons of coal.

#### APPEAL TO YORKSHIRE.

London, July 25. The Yorkshire Miners' Association meets to-day to consider the Government's terms. The Miners' Federation has sent an urgent appeal to Yorkshire in favour of acceptance. Meanwhile, the suspension of a hundred main line services fixed for Monday has been suspended.

Although the export order in South Wales has been cancelled, it is expected that trade will not become normal before August.

It appears that several older Yorkshire mines have been destroyed and a number of others will be waterlogged for months.

#### SOUND ADVICE.

London, July 27. The Labourite, Mr. J. H. Thomas, has returned from his visit to America. Speaking at Derby, he urged the workers to remember that the country was at present living on borrowed capital. He did not advise them to abandon the strike weapon, but it should only be used as a last resort. The present daily strikes would certainly lead to disaster. If the Trades Unions wished to enforce their demands they should do so in the House of Commons.

#### MLN TO BE CONSULTED.

London, July 25. Contrary to expectation, the Yorkshire Miners' Council did not meet to-day. Mr. Smith, the President, announced that the men must be consulted before accepting any agreement arrived at between the Government and the Miners' Federation.

The Premier presided over a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day. It is understood that the coal position was the chief subject of discussion. Mr. Lloyd George subsequently had an audience with His Majesty.

#### BRITISH NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

#### SAVINGS SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

London, July 25. In the House of Commons, Sir Donald MacLean said he was gratified at the reductions in personnel and ships that were effected, and he paid a warm tribute to the business capacity of the Naval Administration.

Replying during the debate on the Navy Vote on Account, which was agreed to, Dr. Macnamara stated that since the Armistice the Admiralty had cancelled 326 ships and craft, resulting in a net saving of £42,500,000.

#### HOME CRICKET.

London, July 26. The Army beat the Navy by an innings and 76 runs. Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 125 runs. Kent beat Surrey by 136 runs. Nottinghamshire and the Australians drew, as did Essex and Hampshire. Lancashire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 44 runs.

#### DEATH OF NAT GORD.

London, July 26. The death is announced of Nat Gord.



Photo: Tientsin Press.

#### DR. BAUER.

the Austrian Foreign Secretary, whose resignation is reported by cable to-day.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### WAR-TIME CANTEN PROFITS.

#### WISE DECISION REGARDING THEIR USE.

London, July 25. The Government has approved the organisation for disposal of canteen profits accumulated during the war. The sums involved are considerable and will be devoted to the benefit of disabled and discharged officers and men; the provision of social and recreation benefits for ex-serving officers and men; the benefit of serving officers and men as regards recreation, etc. Of the sum involved, a proportion belongs to the troops of the Dominions, the Colonies and India, which proportion will be deducted and transferred to those concerned. The organisation will not be connected with any Government Department.

#### FOOD PRICES.

#### NOT LIKELY TO COME DOWN.

London, July 26. Mr. Roberts, the Food Controller, speaking at Dartford, held out no hope that food prices would come down. Profiteering was not the cause. If every profiteer were guillotined, the prices would not come down. The chief cause was the great destruction of the past five years and higher wages and costs all round. The only remedy was greater production.

#### FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

#### SPANISH VILLAGES RAIDED.

London, July 28. The Times correspondent at Tangiers says Raisuli's followers on the 20th attacked a Spanish convoy, proceeding to a post at Elhaud, which was cut off. The garrison's position was desperate owing to the shortage of water. The tribesmen are constantly raiding Spanish villages and looting livestock.

#### MR. ASQUITH ATTACKS GOVERNMENT.

London, July 26. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Edgware, vigorously attacked the Government, especially condemning its policy towards Ireland and Russia. He declared that attempts to commit us further in Russia should be resisted. He mentioned that there were never so many place-men in the Commons since the time of Queen Ann.

#### HELPING EX-SERVICE MEN TO EMIGRATE.

London, July 25. The Daily Express says the Government has decided to co-ordinate all the sailors and soldiers' funds, totalling £7,000,000, to organise a more effective system of distribution under the assistance of General Sir Julian Byng, who takes charge of the organisation. One of the chief objects is to assist officers and men to emigrate to the Dominions.

#### DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

London, July 26. In the first round of the Davis Cup Tennis Competition, Britain beat South Africa winning the first three of five matches.

#### THE EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

#### ALLIES' REPLY TO FORMER GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Paris, July 25. It is understood that the Supreme Council, in replying to Herr Bethmann Hollweg offering himself for trial in place of the ex-Kaiser, will state that the Allies cannot permit a substitute, as the ex-Kaiser's case is specially covered by Clause 227 of the Treaty stipulating for five special judges sitting on the Tribunal, whereas other enemy subjects can be tried before ordinary courts.

#### INTERNATIONALISATION OF AALAND ISLANDS.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF THE BALTIC COMMISSION.

Stockholm, July 25. The Baltic Commission has recommended that the Aaland Islands should be internationalised.

### To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7. 3-16d.

### The Weather.

Forecast—Fair. Barometer—29.42; Temperature 3 p.m.—88; Humidity 2 p.m.—59.

### EUROPEAN GIRL ATTACKED.

#### ANOTHER DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Another daylight robbery by armed desperadoes took place yesterday morning, the victim on this occasion being a young European girl, aged 14 years, who was attacked whilst walking along Lyttleton Road at 11. 15 o'clock. The circumstances of attack recall the attempt made upon four Europeans on Bowen Road some months ago, and it would appear that robbers of this class still are able to terrorise the middle levels without fear of capture.

The girl in question was returning to her home at the time stated when she was set upon by two Chinese-dressed in European clothes. One of the robbers knocked the girl down, whilst the other tried to snatch the bag the girl was carrying. The utmost pluck was displayed by the girl, for she resisted the attempts of the robbers, who finally escaped by scaling the wall of St. Stephen's Girls' School. Fortunately, the girl escaped with slight injuries, only being shaken and sustaining a cut on her hand when the bag was wrenched away.

The matter was reported to the Police, who, so far, have made no arrests. In this connection, complaint is made with regard to the policing of the district in question. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the girl states that he walked along Lyttleton Road last night at 12.30 and not a policeman was to be seen and any call for protection, if necessitated, would have been futile.

### A FINE FILM.

D. W. Griffith's stupendous spectacle "Intolerance," which is to be the attraction at the Coronet Theatre for three nights commencing to-morrow, Friday, has been playing to capacity houses wherever shown. The production to be given here is an exact duplicate of that used in the Liberty Theatre, New York, where it had a run for several weeks, and is a brand new copy.

In the modern story of this great spectacle the leading role is played by Mae Marsh. This little miss looks more like a schoolgirl than she does the great favourite of the film world. In a recent interview she was asked if she ever had stage fright while appearing before such large audiences. A quaint twinkle crept into her eye as she replied: "Sure now I do and just think I have played in 'The Birth of a Nation' before ten million people in America alone, not to speak of the large audiences in South America, Australia, Asia and other parts of the world. I am glad that I am going to play for the same people in 'Intolerance' and particularly so because in this instance I do not have to die. I am very tired of dying. I think the number of my death scenes since my first picture have been in the neighborhood of one hundred. Now that I get a chance to live, I feel more than ever like a real heroine."

### DON'T FORGET.

To-day  
Victoria Theatre 8.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre 8.15 p.m.  
Liberty Theatre 8.15 p.m.



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# OLD AND NEW BOXING CHAMPIONS.

SAYERS V. CARPENTIER.

"E. B. O." writes in the London Morning Post as follows:—Were the antique heroes, Belcher and Cribb and Bendigo and Sayers and Mace, who fought with naked, pickled fists, as good as the fighter boxers of our generation? It is a question worth asking, not easily answered. The laudator temporis acti—especially if he be a constant reader of the old P. R. chronicles, so full of picturesque slang and dash—lights on human nature. Very star-shells that light up a bygone age—is apt to give it in favour of the dead-and-gone champions. I remember taking Mr. Charles Whibley—a judicious critic, surely—to see the famous clash between Carpenter and Gunboat Smith, and he was strongly of opinion that either of them would have made but a sorry show against the tough old champions. Moreover, Jem Mace, a living link between the two epochs—the age of the "rawluns" and the age of padded mitts—proved that his skill in boxing, at the age of six, was equal to that of any of the modern boxers, who were young enough to be his grandsons.

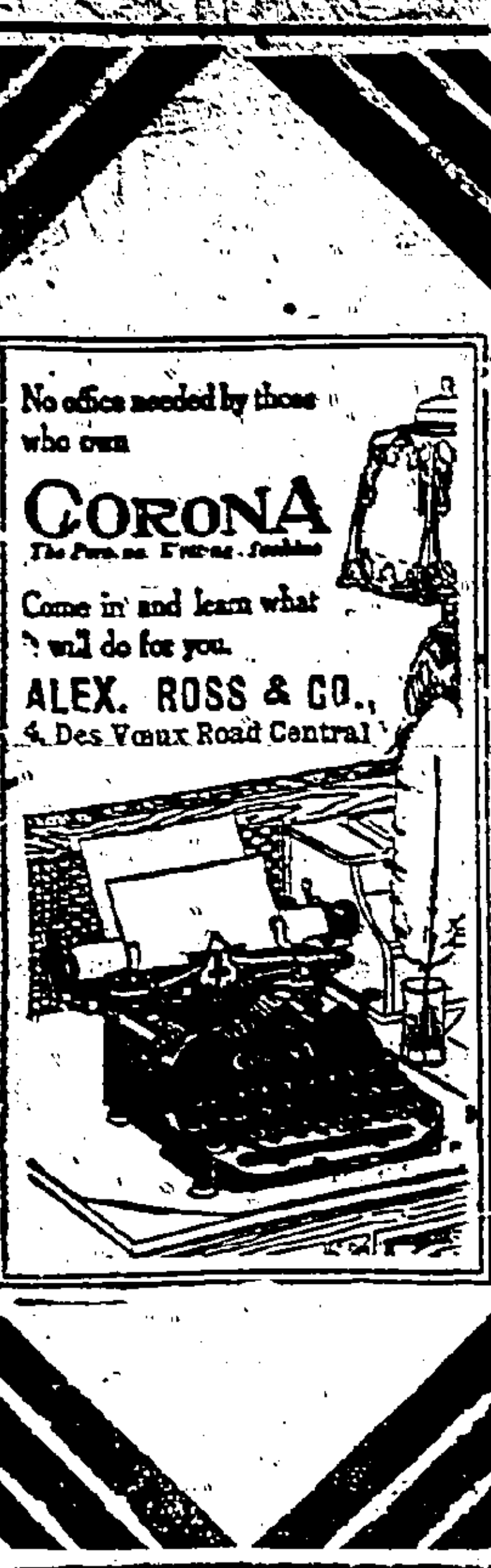
Fitzsimmons, again, was a pugilist of the transition period and he was certainly the most formidable fighter for his weight ever seen in a championship contest under Queensberry rules. Finally, there can be little doubt that the supremacy of the American boxers during the years 1890-1910 was largely due to the fact that they lived up to the old pugilistic tradition that the ability to take and give a pounding is the essential thing—remember that the ancient champions always regarded work with the mitts on as a more sideline, a pretty diversion for the good pleasure of their Corinthian patrons.

SUPERIORITY OF THE MODERNS. On the other hand, we must not forget the broad tendencies of athletic history during the last hundred years. In all branches of athletics, whether feats of skill or swiftness or strength or endurance, the modern athlete is, as the records show, infinitely superior to his predecessors of a century ago. And, as the war has shown us beyond a shadow of doubt, the modern Briton has never been surpassed in any ancestral age for old, cold courage, for the reserve of nervepower, known as "bottom spirit" to the old authorities, and for the adventurous valiancy which changes a forlorn hope into a dead certainty. It is easy to believe, indeed, that the Briton is a better fighting animal than he ever was before, and more skilful, too, in offence and defence.

## WAS IT A DREAM?

For many a year, ever since I read "Boxiana" as a boy, and surreptitiously attended scrapping matches (sometimes with the gloves left out) in nooks and corners of the Pennines, in little upland towns:

Where one may lounge in the market-place, And see the meadows now, this question has been a theme of meditation with your humble servant—a slave of the Ring at all times and in all places. The day—or the other night—I had my reward for much hard thinking. I found myself walking from St. John's Wood Station to the world-famous playingfield near at hand in a tumultuous throng, which was seen at a glance to be something very different from the concourse hurrying to watch a Test match. "Doosedly sporting of the Lord's authorities to lend their ground for the fight!" observed a big, hefty captain in khaki just in front of his companion. "Well, I suppose, Peggy fixed it up somehow," replied his companion. "He lives somewhere in the neighbourhood, I think. Case of local influence, what?" Boys were selling sixpenny "lives of the two Champions"; I bought one, and felt no surprise at all, only a sudden access of pleasant excitement, to find that Sayers and Carpenter were the combatants. There was a ring-side ticket, (price ten guineas) in my waistcoat pocket. I took it out and grasped it firmly in my right fist—just as well, for there was a great scurrying at the gate, and it was clear that all the queer, tough customers of the London underworld had mobilised for the occasion. It was the same crowd one sees in Covent Garden on a bright night at the N.E.O.—it had assembled to see the fighting men arriving and departing and to back the result.



There must have been 40,000 persons on the ground. The Mount Stand, at ten bob a nob, was full to the topmost row of seats. I walked over the green, historic turf, was shown to my seat by a grizzled veteran with a bunch of distorted fingers (a retired wicket-keeper?), and set to work to read the conditions of the contest.

It seemed a just compromise between old and new rules and customs. Two-ounce gloves were to be worn; there was to be no wrestling, but neither pugilist was to be disqualified for clinching, though the referee was to "break" the men whenever necessary. The absurd suggestion of one of the supporters of Sayers that the right hand should be gloveless, the other clad in a 6-oz. glove, had been very rightly turned down. The time and place arranged—four o'clock on a blazing June afternoon in the open air—was evidently a concession to the Sayers crowd. It would hardly suit a latter-day boxer, accustomed to fighting at night under artificial illumination. The number of seconds was limited to two, but in all other respects, duration of rounds, &c., modern usages had been adopted.

## THE COMBATANTS.

A tremendous shout greeted the emergence of Sayers—from the players' entrance. He had a broad grin (like Hirst's) on his merry face, with the "deepest twinkling eyes, and made for the ring (which was on the level turf) in a jovial jog-trot. Halfway there he turned a cartwheel, and the vast crowd roared with laughter. He sat down on his chair with a round arm on the shoulder of each of his seconds, who evidently took the affair much more seriously than he did. A broad, rather tubby person he looked, about 5ft. 8in. in height, without "lumps" in his upper arms—clearly there was nothing artificial in his physical development. There was about 11 stone of rather small well-bred bone and natural muscle, the product of English beef and beer and sunlight air, packed shrewdly away in the form of what seemed a ten-stone man.

Carpentier, who came out of the gentlemen's entrance, wore a green silk dressing gown, which looked rather out of the picture. He was pallid in comparison with his apple-cheeked antagonist, and seemed to be dazzled at first by the brilliant sunshine. He sauntered up to the ring amid a prolonged ululation of cheers, bowing to right and left like a popular politician. He came round by his opponent's corner—the ring was pitched so that the sunlight fell sideways—and stopped to shake hands, which brought a sudden, tremendous cheer from the crowd. His grave intent look, summing up the other man's physique, was a curious contrast to the merry, careless grin of Sayers.

## THE FIGHT.

Mr. Edouard Corri, as one expected, was the referee. He was in flannels and a running hat.

# RUGBY MASTER ASKED TO RESIGN.

SAT DURING SINGING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The Rev. A. S. Le Mare has been officially asked to resign his position as an assistant master at Rugby Lower School because he sat down during the singing of the National Anthem at the ordinary school session on the King's Birthday.

Mr. Le Mare is a prominent member of the Rugby I.L.P., and was recently instrumental in starting a Socialist Sunday school in Rugby, of which he is the president. At the last urban district council election at Rugby he was one of the defeated Labour candidates. He formerly was a minister of a Congregational church.

Explaining his position in an interview, Mr. Le Mare said: "My headmaster's point of view is that it was subversive to his authority for me to sit down. My action was a protest against conscription, the blockade, the terms of the Peace Treaty, and the war upon the Russian Republic, and I could not sincerely sing the National Anthem. The matter was raised at a meeting of governors, of which Canon David the Headmaster of Rugby School, is chairman, and the same evening my resignation was asked for and handed in."

"I do not wish it to be understood that I am smarting under a sense of injustice. But the principle of whether a man's tenure of office in a large public school should depend upon his political opinions is worth consideration. I think no man should be forced to resign because of his religious or political opinions."

"I feel that this act of religious worship offered in the name of the head of a military State has been one of the strongest factors in the militarisation of Germany through their schools, and I foresee that, unless a vigorous protest is made, militarists in this country will succeed in their endeavour to fasten a similar system on our education. My protest is entirely dissociated from the personality of King George. It is simply against an act of religious worship offered in the name of the head of a militarist and conscript State."

and lost no time in getting his men to work.

When the gong went, and they left their corners, it was apparent that the French boxer had a great advantage in height, weight, and reach. Carpenter lost no time in getting to work, and three light full-range lefts reached the Englishman's face. A right cross-counter by Sayers fell far short, and immediately after he ducked to avoid a vicious right swing from the Frenchman. The men then fell into a clinch, and Sayers was warned for attempting to throw his man. Mr. Corri had some healthy exercise breaking the men in the last minute of a round, which was Carpenter's on points.

The second round saw Carpenter making good use of his superiority in reach and height. But his leads often missed owing to the adroitness with which the English champion manoeuvred so as to get the glaring sun in Carpenter's eyes. Clearly the Frenchman thought he did not yet know enough about his opponent's resources to risk a mix-up. Once, when the sun was in the former's eyes, Sayers rushed to get inside, hitting fiercely with both hands. Carpenter evaded him cleverly—but not so quickly as to avoid a stab from the right which raised a blotch of angry red and, evidently jarred the recipient. There was a picturesque contrast between the Englishman's compact bronze form and the white, statuesque appearance of the Frenchman, much the handsomer and more graceful man.

The third and fourth rounds were uneventful. Carpenter had discovered that Sayers had a real punch, and did not intend to take any risks. He stayed outside, and took care not to be manoeuvred into positions where he had the sun in his eyes. Sayers would rush now and again, but could never reach his quick-footed, quick-witted opponent. There was very little clinching. Both rounds were Carpenter's on points; and he now possessed a very useful lead.

The first two minutes of the fifth bout were as before, and some of the spectators began to express dissatisfaction with what seemed a rather tame affair. There was a mild attempt at "harracking" on the Mount Stand. But every-

(Continued on Page 3.)

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## OLD AND NEW BOXING CHAMPIONS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

holly got his or her (there were many ladies present) bellyful of excitement in the last minute. Carpenter, finding himself with the advantage of the sun, cut loose and literally bombarded Sayers. A fine straight right set the latter's nose bleeding—a shout of "First blood!" went up from a knot of spectators in curiously flat top-hats near Sayers's corner—and a little later, a beautiful left hook to the chin bowled Sayers over like a shot rabbit. Over and over he rolled—to bounce up like a lawn-tennis ball, with the familiar grin, just a thought grimmer, on his dark merry blood-smeared face. A dreadful groan went up from the crowd, for everybody thought the Englishman was knocked out. The sigh of relief that followed was like a sudden gust of wind in the tree-tops. Immediately the gong sounded for time, and Sayers took his seat, shaking his head to and fro like a spaniel worried by flies.

In the sixth Carpentier tried to follow up his advantage, for it was clear that Sayers was still a little shaken. The Englishman's ringcraft was admirable, and, though the Frenchman landed frequently, the former was always going away when the blow arrived. In a concluding bout of in-fighting in a neutral corner Sayers proved that he was still dangerous. A half-arm jolt evidently hurt Carpentier, and Descamps, his mercurial second, gave him some serious advice during the interval.

Sayers was quite himself in the seventh round, which was rather an anti-climax. Carpentier seemed more affected by the hot sun than his opponent, and one goban impression—enlarged by the unusually grave look of the invaluable Descamps—that there was a little less power in his blows. In a final mix-up on the ropes Sayers hurried himself at his man, missed him, and tumbled through on all fours. One of the flat-hatted gentry gave him a hearty smack on his broad upturned stern, which caused the ring-side spectators to laugh loudly.

The eighth round was a successful point-collecting display by Carpentier. Nothing of consequence occurred—both men were evidently saving themselves for a crisis. The ninth was a series of clinches. Mr. Corrie labouring manfully to break the men. In this, as in the previous bout, the great majority of points went to the Frenchman, who now had a very long lead. But in several of the break-aways Sayers scored with half-arm blows that did not travel far enough to be noticed by the more distant spectators. Sayers' face was now in a sad mess. But the purple blotches on Carpentier's body seemed to show that he had really been paid back in full. At the end of the tenth round Carpentier received a more obvious body-blow, on the left, just below the ribs, which visibly jarred him. The betting, which had been 2 to 1 on Carpentier at the beginning of the fight, was now even.

## THE LAST ROUND.

In the eleventh there were signs that the Frenchman was weakening—his legs had that curious bloodless look, which is a sign of exhaustion at any rate for the time being. He still continued to score points, and his ringcraft was excellent. In the twelfth, to the amazement of the connoisseurs, he seemed to have recovered his full vigour, and Sayers was assailed with a hurricane of blows, one of which—a right hook landing below the ear—floored him for a count of 7sec. Then, his bolt being shot, he gave Sayers an obvious opportunity for a k.o. But the latter, following the practice of the old gloveless masters (without a glove to distribute the force of impact the k.o. to the point of the chin is almost impossible), let drive at his throat. Carpentier was staggered, and let his body-guard fall. And then a shift blow to the solar plexus, smashed in with the English champion's full weight behind it, brought a most instructive battle to an end.

Sayers, amid a storm of cheers, helped Descamps to carry the French lad to his corner. When the latter came to, revived by Descamps' wet sponge and tearful caresses, Sayers complimented him on being "a rare good bruiser for a frog-eater," and offered him a bite from a plug of sailor's chewing tobacco. Then he borrowed a supporter's top-hat to collect his guineas in.

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## OVER EIGHT HUNDRED DIVORCE CASES.

A LONG LIST.

More than 800 divorce cases were to be heard during the Trinity Law Sitting, which started recently. The list includes the names of several prominent members of Society.

The Duchess of Westminster sues for divorce, and Lady Clifton of Rathmore, Sir Digby Lawson, and Miss Madge Titherage, the well-known actress, are also petitioners for divorce, while Baroness Kenyon seeks restitution of conjugal rights.

The Westminster case is entered in the defended list. The Duke was born in 1879, and married Constance Edwina, younger daughter of the late Colonel Cornwallis-West in 1901. Early in the war he distinguished himself by rescuing the wounded Captain Grenfell, V.C., at great personal risk in a hot engagement. Later he narrowly escaped death while carrying dispatches, and in 1916 led a sensational motor-car dash against the Senussi tribes in North Africa.

The Duchess is a sister of the Princess of Pless, and few society women did so much on behalf of the wounded and convalescent. She organised a fully-equipped hospital at Le Touquet at the start of the war. She is a good horsewoman, and a talented amateur actress.

The tragedy of the Duke and Duchess's life was the death of the little Earl Grosvenor in 1909 at the age of five. There are two daughters of the marriage, the heir to the dukedom,

being Lord Arthur Grosvenor, the uncle to the present peer. Lord Kenyon, born in London in 1864, married Gladys Julia, only daughter of Col. Henry Lloyd Howard, C.B., in 1916, and has a son and daughter. He was a Lord in Waiting in 1900-5, and owns about 10,000 acres. He is a temperance advocate, who carried his views into practice at the Kenyon Arms, near Bolton. He is a director of the London and North Western Railway, and Senior Deputy Chancellor of the University of Wales.

Lord Clifton of Rathmore's domestic troubles came before the Courts in February last, when he described the marriage with Miss Daphne Mulholland as "just a mistake on both our parts." Lady Clifton was then granted a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. He is Lord Darnley's heir, and when war broke out joined the R.N.V.R., and was later transferred to the R.N.A.S.

Sir Digby Lawson is now serving with the Army of Occupation. He married Miss Iris Mary, daughter of the Hon. Eustace Fitzgerald, in 1909, and the case was mentioned in the courts in May last, when Sir Digby obtained leave to institute proceedings against the wife without citing co-respondent. He has two sons and one daughter.

Miss Madge Titherage, who in private life is Mrs. Margaret Naomi Quartermaine, obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights in December last. She was married in 1910.

The causes down for hearing are:—Appeals, 96; Chancery causes, 150; King's Bench, 684; Divorce, 808, of which 652 are undefended; and Admiralty actions, 917.

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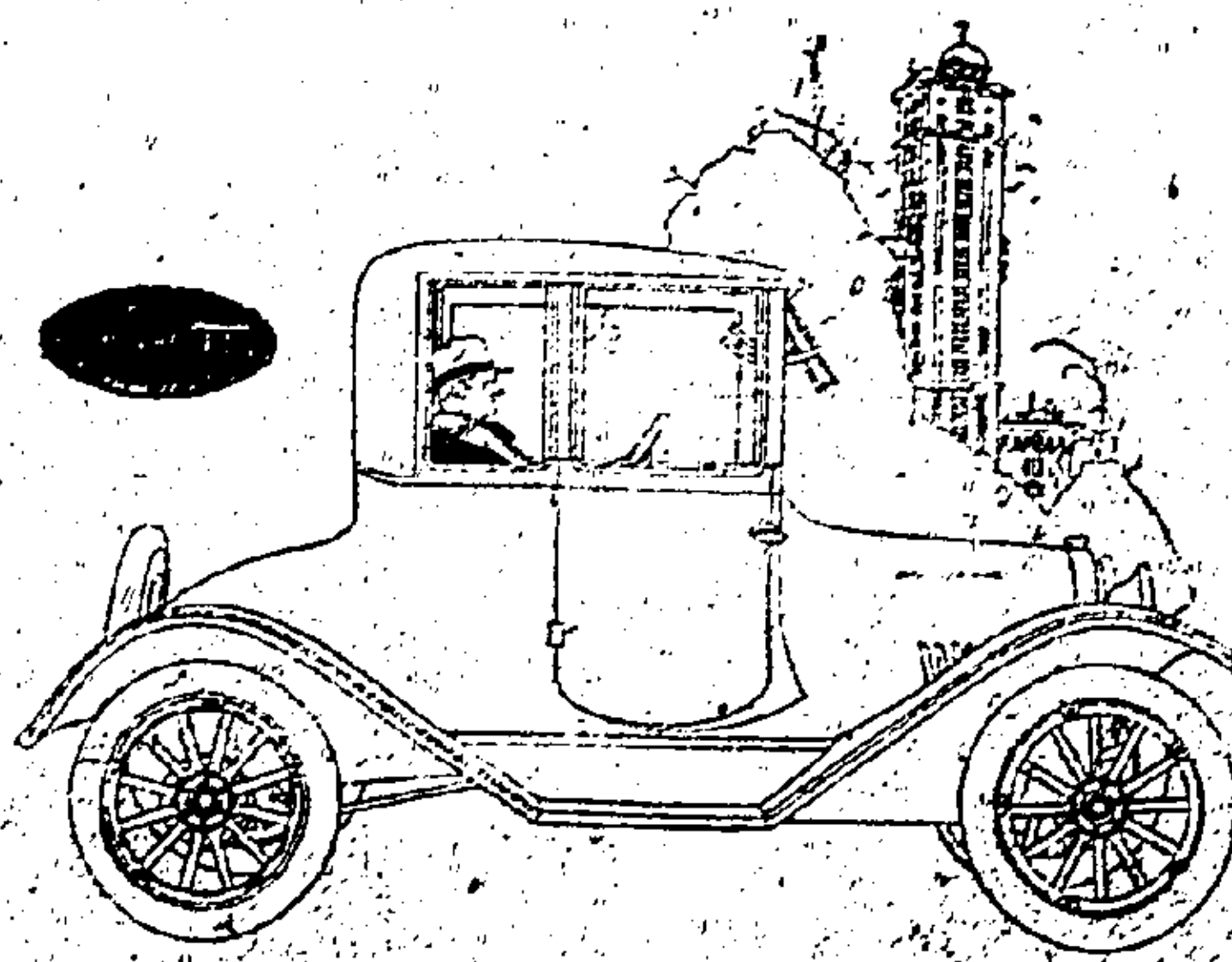
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RICE SITUATION.

Having urged that the Government should step in and commandeer a certain percentage of the rice stocks at present held in the Colony for export, we can regard the statement issued by the Colonial Secretary yesterday as satisfactory in so far as it reveals a resolve to at any rate accept the principle involved. Indeed, from further news which we were able to publish yesterday, it is evident that a commencement has already been made in this direction, though, as we hope to show later, the method adopted is not by any means the best that could have been chosen. In explaining the situation to the public, the Government lays stress on the point that Mr. Hutchison has merely been deputed to examine and report upon the supply of rice for local consumption, but has not been appointed Food Controller. Well, we do not remember ever having seen it alleged that he was Food Controller. We have always referred to him as Rice Controller. Incidentally, the Government remarks that it has no intention of taking over the control of food supplies in the Colony. We hardly expected that it would, at this time of day. But we cannot help feeling that the community would have been shielded from much profiteering had such a step been taken during the war. At Home, the authorities did not hesitate to protect the consumer; out here we have been mercilessly fleeced whilst the so-called Food Committee has remained idle and indifferent. But that is a diversion.

Now, to look a little closely into the Government statement. We notice, in what may be termed the authorities' declaration of policy, the remark that the Government's only action has been to secure that there shall be an adequate supply of rice for the Colony's needs during the remaining months of the year, "and that it shall be available for purchase by the public at a comparatively moderate price." If that is the Government aim, all we can say is that it is not at present being realised, for the prices which have been fixed are the inflated rates which prevailed on Saturday, which are four times what they were a year ago, and which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be described as "comparatively moderate." Even the Government admits, later on, that the prices are "undoubtedly high." It is true the "hope" is expressed that a reduction will be possible later on, but unless greater business acumen is displayed than has been the case so far, we fear that will be but a pious aspiration.

If it is satisfactory to see that there is to be no interference with the transhipment trade of the Colony, though it is stated that "in one or two instances of shipments to abnormal destinations the Government has exercised its powers of purchase." That, we presume, refers to the stopping of permits, concerning which we gave some facts yesterday. But this tinkering with the matter is not what we mean by the Government claiming a certain percentage of the stored rice. The percentage should be a fixed one and the burden borne proportionately by the exporters. In other words, the Government should go about this matter in a business-like way. Exporters would not kick if all were treated alike, and, if a proper percentage basis were worked out, there would be no difficulty about the thing at all. As to the renewed appeal to employers to grant extra allowances to employees, that is all very well in its way, but such methods do not get at the root of the problem. We are glad to see that the leading Chinese firms are getting together and arranging for the free distribution of rice. But we are not a little disappointed at the suggestion of the establishment of a rice depot for the sale of the cooked cereal. It will, when once working, very materially help to alleviate the distress of the very poor, but it is not the kind of help that the Government will get a good credit for.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## WASTE OF MONEY.

A nice little illustration of the scandalous mismanagement which goes on in China was provided by one of our telegrams yesterday, stating that the cost of the so-called Peace Conference in Shanghai comes to the respectable total of \$119,000. One would think that even that amount had been well expended if, as a result of the Conference meetings, a settlement of the internal problem had been arrived at. But this figure represents the cost of "Round No. 1," which ended in a draw, as the Conference was eventually broken up, owing to the rival parties failing to come to agreement. Now there is talk of commencing "Round No. 2," with a fresh set of delegates on both sides. The trouble with these Conferences is that both the Northern and the Southern nominees come to them in a spirit which knows nothing of sweet reasonableness or compromise, each determined to uphold its pet schemes. It would not be so pitiable if these politicians merely indulged in a talking competition and did not maul the country in heavy expenditure. But not only do they sicken all well-wishers of the Chinese by squabbling and failing to come to agreement; they also disappoint their own compatriots who want nothing so much as peace and non-interference. And whilst this internal question remains unsettled, and the combatants are preparing for another "scrap," we get the Chinese delegates in Paris sending frantic wires that as the European problem is being solved, it is time China put her house in order. But as it was in the beginning, it now is and is likely to remain to the end of the chapter.

## THE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

We were glad yesterday to be able to record the presentation of certificates to students of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce Chinese Language School, not because the documents were necessarily valuable in themselves so much as because the ceremony marked a step forward in the work done by the School. The students of this School are not mere youths; they are business men, who, even at this stage in their career, have seen the value of becoming acquainted with the tongue commonly spoken in so large a part of South China. As the Hon. Mr. Dowell so well put it, whilst the English language will take a man almost anywhere, China is a place where, with English alone, we are apt only to scratch the surface, when we ought to be working on the lower levels where the seams are richer and the opportunities greater. That applies not only in commercial life, but also to the question of getting to know the people better and to more fully understand their ways. It has been, in the past, rather a matter for shame that the average Englishman coming to Hongkong and remaining here for long years has, as a rule, made no effort whatever to become acquainted with the vernacular, even when he has seen that the man who masters Chinese has a pull over him in business. Happily, there is now a growing desire amongst the newcomers to learn the tongue, whilst quite a number of "old hands" are, after many years' residence here, remedying the deficiency. It is to be trusted, now that many of the men who have been on active service are returning to the Colony, that the School will receive increased support, and that employers will not only give their staffs every facility for attending it, but that they will offer inducements to their employees to sit for the various examinations. There is great trade rivalry coming. Britishers cannot be too well equipped if they are to take their proper place among the others.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS.

## A COMPLAINT.

One of the demobilised men, who volunteered in 1914 from Manila and has seen service on the Western Front, yesterday called at our office and strongly protested against the way he and others on the s.s. Pyrrhus were repatriated from England. He said: "We soldiers who are being repatriated are sent from England not in the same way as the men are repatriated from Hongkong. We were sent back by the Government in a ship, the Pyrrhus, which was a very old and leaky vessel, and we were treated like dogs. British soldiers had to travel on a ship called the Pyrrhus, which was a very old and leaky vessel, and we were treated like dogs."

## DAY BY DAY.

## A MAN EITHER GIVES ACCORDING TO HIS MEANS, OR HIS MEANNESS.

The Blue Funnel steamer Laertes departed on her maiden voyage to-day for Liverpool.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of cerebro-spinal fever, two of which were fatal. All were Chinese.

The s.s. Japan departed on the 27th instant for Straits, Rangoon, and Calcutta with 335 saloon and steerage passengers and 1,710 tons of general cargo.

A reader who sends us a badly-torn Peace Souvenir coupon writes: "My dog, who evidently possesses good taste, tried to make away with the enclosed coupon. Is it still valid, in spite of mutilation?"

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 2:15 p.m. to-day: "Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha moving N.N.E."

H. E. Mr. Claud Severn has signified his intention of attending the memorial service which is to be held at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday at 11 a.m. in memory of those who have fallen in the war.

Among the passengers who left for Home by the s.s. Dilwara to-day were a number of demobilised officers, including Capt. J. S. P. Evans, Capt. E. S. Lucy, Lieut. E. B. Tyler, J. H. Magee, R. M. S. Thomas, J. A. Halpin and S. Mann.

The Rev. A. J. Stearn, M. A. (Cam.), has been appointed Chaplain and Assistant Master at the Diocesan Boys' School, Hongkong, and will begin duty in September. From 1915 to 1918 Mr. Stearn was Chaplain of St. Andrew's, Shanghai, and Assistant Chaplain at the Cathedral, Shanghai.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary published to-day contains the following: "It is hereby proclaimed by order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council that Formosa (all ports) and the Pescadores, and Shanghai, are ports or places at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails."

The Colonial Secretary informs us that there is no foundation for the report appearing in the Straits Settlements newspapers and quoted in the local Press that the Government of Hongkong requisitioned the cabin in the s.s. Talthybius which had been allotted to the Honourable Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Resident Councillor, Penang.

Three Chinese women were arrested at the Hung Hom Railway Station yesterday in possession of various quantities of illicit opium. One of them, who had 10 taels concealed in a false bottom of a basket, was fined \$800, or four months' hard labour in default. The two other women, who had 25 taels between them, were fined \$230 and \$1,600 respectively. The alternative sentences were six months and eight months' hard labour respectively.

A Chinese was to-day charged by Sergeant Willis with stealing four boxes of cosmetics from Messrs. Campbell, Moore's establishment. Mr. R. E. Lindell was informed that the man had been employed for 18 months as coolie, his wages being \$10 a month. He was a hard-working man and had hitherto borne a good character. The Magistrate asked why he was so foolish as to ruin his whole position in life by stealing. He sentenced the coolie to four weeks' hard labour and gave him the option of paying a fine of \$100.

Regarding the Pyrrhus, it is not the fault of the Blue Funnel Co. because the vessel was simply chartered by the Government to carry soldiers back to the Orient. The Captain and others did everything they could for the welfare of the troops, but we are disgusted at the manner in which the Home Government has returned us to the scene of our labours. We have read in the local papers that the soldiers who are being returned from the Orient are well looked after. As we were treated like dogs, British soldiers had to travel on a ship called the Pyrrhus, which was a very old and leaky vessel, and we were treated like dogs."

## MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

## (BY "ENHARMONIC")

I would again remind readers of the service to be held at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning next, which will be a memorial service for Hongkong men who have fallen in the war. As stated last week, Mr. J. W. White, the organist, has arranged a very appropriate selection of choral and other works for the musical portion of the service which, combined with the other portions, will be most impressive.

The sum of £17,407 left by the composer of the famous "Indian Love Lyrics," Mrs. Amy Woodforde-Finden, is an indication of the money that has been and is being made by composers of songs that sell. A member of a large music publishing firm told a Daily Chronicle representative that to-day, more than ever, there is money in song. He instanced "The Rosary," which brought in hundreds of pounds, and "Soldiers of the Queen," which was a small mine for Leslie Stuart. Other songs which are sources of steady incomes are: "Roses of Picardy," "Little Grey Home in the West," "The Sunshine of Your Smile," "Rose in the Bud," and "The Long, Long Trail." Mr. James W. Tate, better known as "That," made £1,200 out of "If I Should Plant a Tiny Seed of Love," a song which he composed in less than half an hour.

And yet men like Beethoven, Chopin, and other great masters ended their days in abject poverty.

I wonder how much Arthur Lorcillo has made out of that tangle-tangle composition set to the words "Keep the Home Fires Burning"? The words are all right, but the music is piffle. On the other hand, Amy Woodforde-Finden's compositions showed true musical genius. As a matter of fact, there are people in London who write "soul stirring" musical settings to patriotic poetry for half a crown a work. The whole product is worked for all it is worth at a London Revue and the man who composes the words becomes a genius. To class Amy Woodforde-Finden with the composers of "Little Grey Home in the West," "The Long Long Trail," "If I Should Plant a Tiny Seed of Love" and so on, is sacrilege.

Hongkong in 1894: "Residents at Kowloon were enlightened on Saturday night by a much needed treat by 'Our Very Own' Band, which performed a very excellent selection of music in capital style. We believe that the band of the Hongkong Regiment will play twice a month in Kowloon throughout the summer." Verily so.

I learn from a contemporary that Japan is to have Grand Opera, a company, which has been playing in Vladivostok. This past winter having arrived there with sixty-eight performers. These artists will give a series of fifteen performances at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo. The first performance will be "Aida." Mr. A. Strok, the manager, says that after the series of performances in Tokyo, his company will make a tour of other cities in Japan, and then go to China, the Philippines and British India. The company has its own orchestra and ballet.

Mr. Strok, it will be remembered, was responsible for the visit to Hongkong of the Cherniavsky Trio and it is to be hoped that the support given on that occasion will induce him to bring his Opera Company to the Colony for a short season.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

## WIGWAM v. K.C.C. "B"

Playing on the K.C.C. courts last evening, the Wigwam Club defeated the "B" team by 52 games to 47, thus securing their first win. Scores: Hicks and Goumet beat Pile and Mead 8-3; beat Goodall and Richmond 7-4; beat Hailton and Frost 6-5. Gerken and Wilson beat Pile and Mead 8-3; lost to Pile and Mead 5-6; lost to Goodall and Richmond 5-8. Pile and Mead beat Hicks and Goumet 8-3; lost to Hicks and Goumet 5-6; lost to Gerken and Wilson 5-8.

## THE RICE SITUATION.

## WHO ARE THE PROFITEERS?

An anonymous correspondent sent us a lengthy and somewhat cryptic comment on the rice situation from which we take the following points:

Many rice merchants in Saigon and Haiphong have large stocks of rice, but they cannot export it as the Government stops the export and the rice is rotting and the factories idle. They are willing to sell very good rice at \$8 a picul if they can get export permits. If the Hongkong Rice Controller applies for export permits from the French Government, they would at once be granted. Then rice of the best quality could be bought at \$8 a picul, free alongside ship. Freight is high—fifty cents a picul—but even paying this the cost of best rice arriving in Hongkong would be \$8.50 a picul. The buyers could be allowed \$2 a picul profit, including discharge and transportation costs, and then the people could buy the best quality rice in the shops for \$10.50.

One steamer arrived here with 35,000 piculs of rice, bought at \$9 a picul, free alongside. This was sold from alongside at \$19 a picul, freight forty cents a picul, and stavedoring five cents a picul. The profit which the rice merchant made was \$334,000. The rice seller in Hongkong paid \$19 and resold in his shop at \$21, after paying lighter cost and standing risk of bags damaged, slack bags and other things. Now the small men of this type were robbed and their shops broken into. Why not the man who made the \$334,000 in five days? He is the real profiteer.

## CARGO OF RICE RAIDED.

Scallawags, and not hungry men, were said by Inspector Gordon to have preyed on the cargo of rice which a Chinese steamer lighter Kwong Cheang, from Wuchow, was yesterday discharging a cargo of 300 piculs of the commodity into a cargo boat when a sampan came alongside and the nine men in her, without any preamble, coolly began to transfer the sacks of rice into their own boat. The rice dealer signalled for the Police launch while his folk rained firewood at the impudent thieves. The thieves were in the act of transferring the eighth sack when the Police launch came up. There was a scuffle, in which two of the bags of rice which the thieves had taken, dropped into the harbour. The thieves were all captured, and were to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Police Court. One of the defendants, who was evidently the ringleader, invented for the digestion of the Court an elaborate tale of how he had bargained with the rice dealer for the purchase of 10 piculs of the rice, and complained of being arrested while he was in the lawful work of taking delivery of his purchase. The ringleader, of the affair was sentenced to three months' hard labour. Another of the men who had had previous convictions was given six weeks' while the rest received seven days' hard labour.

## MORE CARGO COMMANDEERED.

The following letter has been sent to a couple of local rice exporters by Commander C. W. Beckwith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports: "With reference to your proposed shipment of rice by s.s. Hawaii Maru for Buenos Ayres, I regret to inform you that owing to the scarcity of rice in the Colony the Government are compelled to cancel your export permits. The Government are prepared to take over all such rice at prices which will not involve any loss by you."

The following letter was sent from the Imports and Exports office yesterday, by Commander Beckwith, to exporters of rice: "All firms holding stocks of rice are requested to forward to this office as soon as possible a statement showing the amount of rice held by them, the quality and date of importation, together with details of any forward contracts entered into in respect to such rice."

Mr. Bothelo, of the firm of Messrs. Bothelo Bros., interviewed this morning, said: "The Government has just asked me to send them samples of the rice I hold as they will take them over. I am not going to ask them any profit as far as I am concerned, provided they indemnify me in full. If the buyers refuse to buy, I will ask the Government to buy the rice at the same price as I paid for it."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## THE RICE SITUATION.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on the very sensible stand which the Telegraph has taken on the rice question. There has been a lot of criticism of the Government for the insane manner in which it has tackled this problem. Most of this has been justified, especially concerning the way in which the authorities played into the hands of the profiteers and allowed them to fix the price, for that is what it amounts to. But excepting the Telegraph none of the papers have offered any constructive criticism. You have put forward proposals which, if acted upon, would do far more to relieve the situation than the plan adopted by the Government. One thing, the Government has now evidently seen the reasonableness of your suggestions, for already there is some sign of the authorities taking over some of the tremendous stocks which are lying in the godowns in this Colony and on which the profiteers are hoping to make huge money. You have performed a public service by taking up the matter as you have done. It is useless to go on ranting and abusing the authorities. We want sound advice. You have given the Government that, anyhow.

Yours etc.

MERCHANT.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

## NOT "ROBBIE."

A correspondent sends us the following from a Home paper: "Among latest wills is the following:—Mr. Robert McWhirter, of Watford, Herts, and of McWhirter, Roberts, and Co., East India Dock-road, £194,227."

## A RARE MOSQUITO TRAPPED.

The arrival in England of a very rare mosquito was reported to the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies' meeting at the Guildhall, London, recently. He is believed to have disembarked at Folkestone (writes a correspondent), probably in the company of a soldier, but he only got as far as Dymchurch before he was captured in an outhouse by the president of the local naturalists. His captor sent him to the British Museum, where his name was discovered to be Annullatus Fasciata, and he is believed to be only the second of his kind in captivity in this country. The experts think he may be able to tell us something about malaria.

The question is whether I can plead at present the force majeure clause in the contract. Up to now no proclamation had been issued by the Government empowering them to commandeer rice. The proclamation that they issued on Sunday was fixing the prices of rice. Hence I do not think we can plead force majeure. Mr. R. O. Hutchison says he has wide powers to enforce anything. I am consulting my solicitors on the point. I do not think the Government will pay in a hurry. I do not know how many months supply the Government wants.

We understand that the Government has taken over about 3,000 tons of rice which were to have been shipped to the United States by Messrs. E. A. Beaumont and Co. This action has naturally placed the Company in a very awkward position with their buyers. This seizure involves a heavy commitment amounting to about half-a-million gold dollars.

We understand that the Hongkong Government have in hand \$2,000,000 for purchasing rice stocks, and there should be no fear of having to wait very long for payment.

Mr. E. A. Beaumont interviewed by us this morning. He said that it was a matter of course that his firm allowed the Government to take over their stocks as the rice would serve to alleviate the present situation. As these seizures were temporary until the Government cargoes arrived, he hoped that the Government would allow export to proceed as before, and if the market was still high, that the Government would redeliver those firms the stocks they commandeered, at the same price and the same quality as they had taken. He trusted that the Government would come to the same conclusion. He said that the Government would not pay in a hurry. I do not know how many months supply the Government wants.



# NOTICES.

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MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST  
MODERN  
CARS IN  
TOWN.

## THE S.S. WAR BOMBER. LAUNCHED AT KOWLOON.

The ever-growing importance of Hongkong as a shipbuilding centre was again emphasised to-day by the launching of the s.s. War Bomber, at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's shipyards. There was quite a large gathering on the stage which had been erected for the launching ceremony and the new vessel was decorated with flags and bunting. When the company had assembled, Mrs. A.G.M. Fletcher cut the cord which released the vessel from the slips and broke the customary bottle of champagne over the bows of the War Bomber as she gracefully commenced her departure from her birthplace and glided gracefully into the water.

The company, headed by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, then proceeded to the main building of the Docks where the health of the newly-launched vessel and her constructors was drunk. Amongst those present were:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher, C.B.E., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Pollock, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Commander and Mrs. Turner, Lt. Commander Kilgour, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, and Mrs. Wolfe, Lt. Col. Crosse and Mrs. Crosse, Commander Beckwith, R.N., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Chatham, Captain and Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mr. Justice Melbourne, and Messrs. R. M. Dyer, H. J. Gedge, J. H. Wallace, J. P. Braga, F. C. Hall, G. H. Barton, R. F. Kewley, D. K. Blair, H. Percy, L. E. S. Hodge and many others.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Chairman of the Company, said: "Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—it gives me great pleasure to welcome you here to-day upon the occasion of the launching of the good ship War Bomber, the third vessel floated from this yard to the order of the Shipping Controller since 1917. As Mr. Dodwell said when the War Snipe took the water in March last, such an affair was not so long ago regarded as a great event in the colony, but if we continue at

our present rate, and I have no reason to doubt that we shall do so, the launching of vessels of even greater size than this one will become so ordinary an event as to call for no special ceremony or notice.—(applause). I have been associated with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for more years than I should like to tell you and have marked its constant growth and expansion. In its early days its energies were devoted to the building of launches and lighters etc. Such ambitious work as the building of ocean going steamers did not then come within the scope of its practical politics. It was not until 1904 that we made our first serious effort at ship-building, when the river steamer "Kinlin", a vessel of 3,397 tons, with triple expansion engines and twin screws was launched by the Dock Company to the order of the China Navigation Company.—(applause). This boat like the well known "Johnny Walker" is "still going strong".—(applause). No doubt many of you have read in a recent issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* some interesting impressions of Hongkong by a visitor in the course of which he says: "Hongkong has great shipbuilding yards, and they grow greater. It will by and by be a centre for British ship construction." Well, it was the reading of this remark that brought back to my mind a conversation I had about the time of the launching of the Kinlin with a sceptical friend of mine who when telling him of the great future in ship-building I saw before us, was inclined to scoff at what he described as my optimism over the creation of a mere river boat, but events have proved that the future I then predicted has now come to pass, and the "by and by" of our visitor should rather read "to-day".—(Applause). The fact that we have already sent out three steamers of the class we are dealing with to-day and that we have as many more in course of construction, has, I think, fully, established our ability to compete successfully with dockyards at Home.—(Applause). All the ships we have floated have more than fulfilled their expectations and requirements and I may tell you that since the cessation of hostilities these vessels have been sold for good prices to some of the leading ship-owning Companies,

and further that we have many enquiries from Home concerns for the building of ships out here. Our facilities for this class of work are expanding rapidly and I predict the day is not far distant when we shall enjoy a constant stream of this class of work. Our great handicap at present is, as I think I said on a former occasion, the prohibitive cost of coal, but when the day comes, and it must come soon, that we get the bulk of our supply of this commodity from the immediate neighbourhood in the Kwangtung Province, we shall go ahead faster than ever.—(Applause). I have now to tender our hearty thanks to Mrs. Fletcher for so kindly attending to perform the christening ceremony, to ask her acceptance of a small souvenir of the occasion, and to invite you all to join me in drinking prosperity and a successful career to the War Bomber."

Sir Paul Chater then presented Mrs. Fletcher with a handsome wrist watch, mounted in platinum set with diamonds.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher said: "Your Excellency, Sir Paul Chater, ladies and gentlemen.—My wife has asked me, although she can do so much better herself, to thank the Dock Company for the favour they have done her in asking her to launch this fine ship War Bomber and to express the great pleasure it has given her to do so. She also wishes me to thank the Dock Company for this very handsome memento of the occasion and for the nice mallet and chisel. I think that the launching of this ship is a timely advertisement that Hongkong is doing business as usual. The world generally seems to find it almost as difficult to get on in peace as in war. We have our local difficulties and our present particular cross is the rice question; and in this connection I might mention how much the Government is obliged to the Dock Company for the concession of a special rice allowance to its employees. They hope that all other employers in the Colony will follow a like course. The Chinese is a man of sound common sense and manages to keep the even tenor of his way quite undisturbed by and unresponsive to any of the outside "alarms and excursions." I believe that the work which has been done here in this yard is equal to the best work done in the United Kingdom. We all know how great a part in this result is played by the Chinese artisan. One thing has struck me, namely the comparative lack of Chinese engineers in the Colony. I understand a number of students pass regularly through the Engineering Faculty of the University and I believe the yard offers great facilities for training here with the concession that if they take their degrees the time spent counts towards their apprenticeship. I believe this privilege is not availed of to the extent it might be, and

(Continued on Page 8.)

## WHAT LOSS OF WEIGHT MEANS. HOW MANY PEOPLE MAINTAIN STRENGTH.

When you are ill and losing weight, failing in strength and growing pale and sorrow day by day, it is a sign that you need more blood.

Whatever the cause, there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it will carry renewed life and strength to every part of the body.

A remedy that arrests the decline in health and strength, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates at once to the patient that the anemia is being overcome, and that rich red blood is now helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and other diseases to which the victim of thin blood is liable.

Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills have been world-renowned as a specific for thin blood for thirty years, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with them. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore lost vitality. New energy circulates through the system, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Begin a course yourself without delay; Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also direct from the China branch of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$8 for six bottles, post free.

FREE TO READERS: A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to you in response to a postcard request to the above address.

## THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

(Being an ammetrical account of an incident which occurred recently in Rotterdam.)

Under a spreading chestnut tree  
The village blacksmith stood.  
His eye was bright. He smiled a lot.  
Seraphic was his mood.  
And the neighbours, as they passed him, said:  
"The blacksmith's feeling good."

Nor were they wrong. That very day  
He'd won a prize, you see,  
Of twice four thousand jingling quids  
In a State lottery.  
That's why his eye was glad and bright,  
His laughter gay and free.

"I'll have a smoke," the blacksmith cried,  
"To celebrate this thing.  
I feel as happy—dash it, yes;  
As happy as a king."  
He would have carolled joyously,  
But that he could not sing.

He lit his pipe, that village smith.  
Then suddenly looked ill:  
A greenish pallor swamped his face  
(You'll see that pallor, still),  
As he discovered that he'd used  
His ticket for a spill.

P. W. Wodehouse in the *Globe*.

# NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

JUST RECEIVED

A New Shipment direct from Scotland  
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# NOTICES.

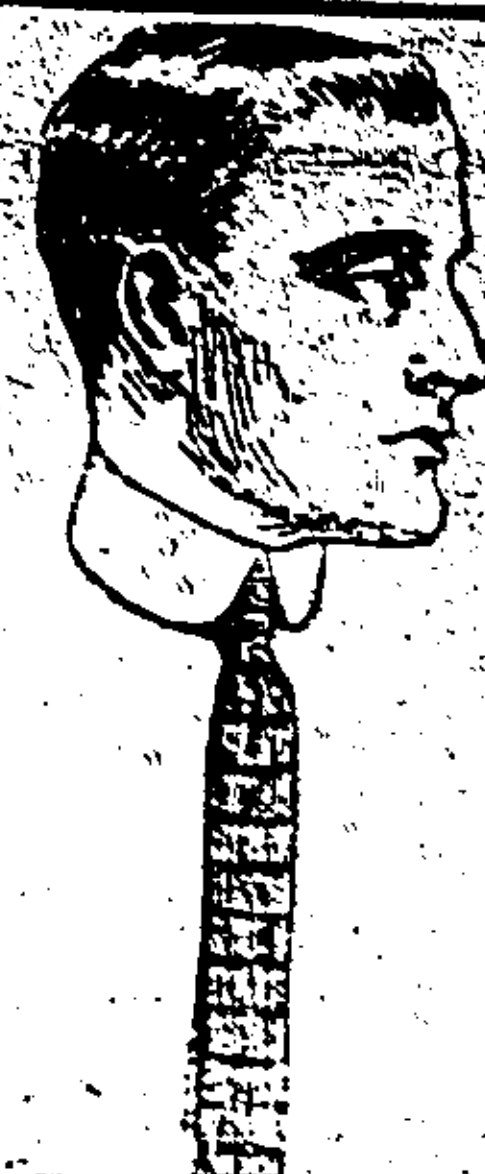
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# SAILINGS

## HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (\*Moj) Kobe & Yokohama)

	FROM	DUE	
STEAMER.	HONGKONG.	VANCOUVER.	
*Empress of Asia....	Aug. 7	Aug.	25
*Monteagle .....	Aug. 12	Sept.	6
*Empress of Japan .....	Aug. 20	Sept.	10
*Empress of Russia .....	Sept. 4	Sept.	22
*Empress of Asia .....	Oct. 2	Oct.	20
*Monteagle .....	Oct. 7	Nov.	1
*Empress of Japan .....	Oct. 15	Nov.	5
*Empress of Russia .....	Oct. 30	Nov.	17
*Empress of Asia .....	Nov. 27	Dec.	15
*Empress of Japan .....	Dec. 10	Dec.	31
*Monteagle .....	Dec. 16	Jan.	9
*Empress of Russia .....	Dec. 25	Jan.	12

## FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

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"EMPRESS OF ASIA" .....		
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" .....	} Gold \$436	without notice.
"MONTEAGLE" .....		

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Phone 42

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 via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.  
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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S.	"COLOMBIA" Omits call at Kobe	13th Aug.
S.S.	"WEST CONOB"	16th Aug.
S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.
S.S.	"ECUADOR"	8th Oct.

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AGENTS



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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

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"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.  
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.  
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.  
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.  
"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.  
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.  
"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.  
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Aug.  
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.  
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.  
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 30th July.  
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.  
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

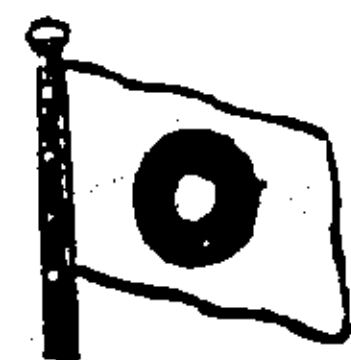
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To Be Despatched.
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## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Tokini	J.C.J. L.	1, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	1, Aug.
Manila	Yuenasang	J. K. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	2, Aug.
Shanghai	Chengtu	B. & S.	3, Aug.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3, Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	3, Aug.
Kobe	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	5, Aug.
Shanghai	Kwangse	B. & S.	5, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	5, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnobang	D. L. Co.	5, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hwahwu	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8, Aug.
Japan	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	10, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Toboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosaka M.	N. Y. K.	13, Aug.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—  
Cheung, from Shanghai.  
Liubarnard, from Shanghai.  
Chinese, Hotel, Chuchinghin, from Amoy.  
Mr. Chunksanyue, c/o Liang-yuanchue, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.  
Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes Maru, c/o Osakashosen, from Osaka.

T. KRING,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong July 25, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegrams Office at Hongkong—

Careem, from Macao.  
Famji, from Masjid Bombay.  
Liang, from New York.  
L. L. Redyck, American Consulate from New Britain Conn.  
Miss Barnes Banvard Co., from Harbin retransmitted from Singapore.  
Miss Hamel passenger Kamo Maru, c/o Agents, from Medan.  
Rinchee, from New York.  
Robertson, care Chartered Bank, from Sydney.

D. de H. FARRANT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, July 24, 1919.

## TIDE TABLE.

"From 28th July to 3rd Aug.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon	28	11.45	2.15
Tue	29	11.30	2.30
Wed	30	11.15	2.45
Thu	31	11.00	2.60
Fri	1	10.45	2.75
Sat	2	10.30	2.90
Sun	3	10.15	3.05

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

City	11.45	2.15
Hill	11.30	2.30
City	11.15	2.45
Hill	11.00	2.60
City	10.45	2.75
Hill	10.30	2.90
City	10.15	3.05
Hill	10.00	3.20

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

City	11.45	2.15
Hill	11.30	2.30
City	11.15	2.45
Hill	11.00	2.60
City	10.45	2.75
Hill	10.30	2.90
City	10.15	3.05
Hill	10.00	3.20

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

City	11.45	2.15
Hill	11.30	2.30
City	11.15	2.45
Hill	11.00	2.60
City	10.45	2.75
Hill	10.30	2.90
City	10.15	3.05
Hill	10.00	3.20

Service to houses in Rider Malls Districts disconnected from Rider Malls and a supply given by public street fountain only up to the 12th June.

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## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. ARRATOON APCAR is due in Hongkong from Calcutta on August 1.

The Admiral Line s.s. WESTERN KNIGHT arrived at Kobe July 14th, from Seattle and is due at Hongkong about August 7th, calling at Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila.

The Admiral Line s.s. ELDERIDGE arrived at Yokohama July 21st, from Seattle and is due at Hongkong about August 14th, calling at Kobe, Moji and Shanghai.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIN MARU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 26th July and is expected here on the 31st July.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Kobe on 28th July, 2.30 p.m., left there 28th July, 8 p.m., and is due at Moji on 29th July, 8 p.m.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Manila on 29th July, 3.30 p.m., left there 30th July, 6 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on 1st August, daylight.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HWAHWU (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th July, and is expected here on the 5th August.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. arrived at Yokohama July 28th, and sails August 2nd for Honolulu and San Francisco, as per schedule.

## CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamers

"PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that the goods will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st July.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

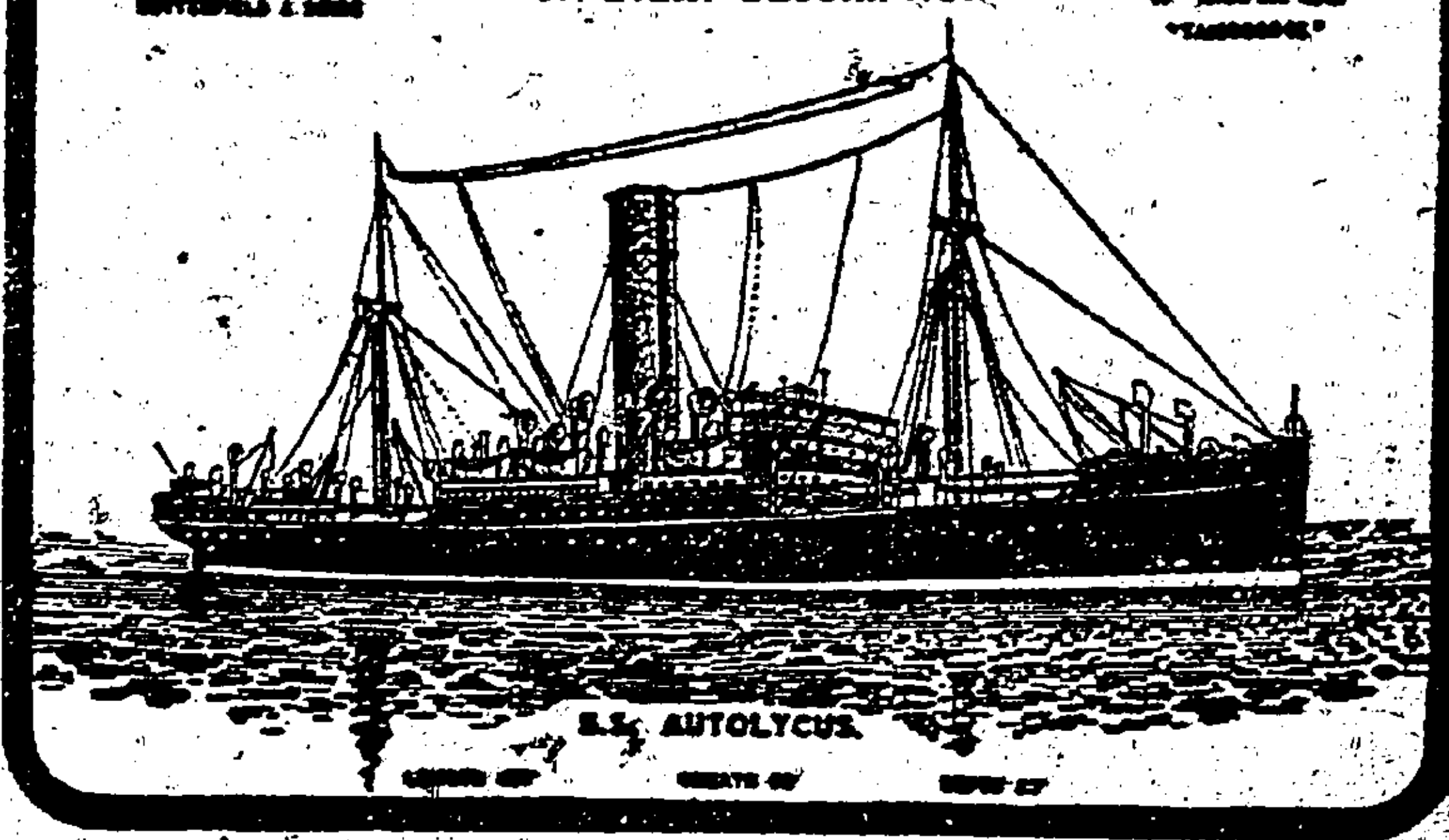
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1919.

# THE Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



## NOTICES.

Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance.  
Endurance and Economy.



SETS THE PACE  
20th YEAR

## EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

Characteristically attractive in design, remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish, it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

Model 45 now in stock.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR GARAGE, 7, BUNNELL STREET.  
TEL. NOS. 653 & 781.



# REUTERS TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1)

## OUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN EAST AFRICA

### LORD MILNER'S EULOGY OF COLONIAL SERVICE

London, July 26.  
Lord Milner was given an East African dinner at the Savoy, where he presided, proposed the toast of Lord Milner, and to the excellent opportunities existing in East Africa with a moderate capital and ability to work. Lord Milner said he endeavoured to follow in the footsteps of Chamberlain, and had initiated a new system and a spirit in the development of the non-self-governing territories, a spirit which he hoped would be maintained by his successors. He would keep an open mind and an open ear to the suggestions of those actually interested and with the experience of those whose policy was entrusted to his care. We had only scratched the fringe of those great non-self-governing territories. We had a fine record for justice and humane government, but they only at the beginning of the use of the material. The Colonial Administrator, who took his work seriously, gave the word "Administration" written on his heart. Efficiency, progress and development in our colonies. It was a question of money and men. Wise expenditure on development was not economy. (Cheers.) The men wanted for Colonial Administration were men of drive and energy, interested in the colonies, going to administer. He paid a tribute to the Colonial Service, who stuck to their posts during the war, and during the peculiar hardships. East Africa was an Empire in itself, holding it under a mandate from the Great Powers. There was nothing in the conditions under which we had held this territory as opposed to the principles on which the existing Empire was founded. He did not desire to see, as a result of the war, an expansion of British controlled territory. We had to accept it as a duty to the world to accept fresh responsibilities towards East Africa his misgivings were small, because the extension of territory did not involve any increase of burden.

### AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

#### RETIRE FROM OFFICE

Copenhagen, July 26.  
A message from Vienna says the Foreign Secretary (Dr. Bauer) resigned, owing to the failure of his efforts to open negotiations with Italy regarding the southern frontiers.  
RESIGNATION WELCOMED.  
Vienna, July 27.  
Dr. Bauer's resignation has been received with general satisfaction, since he was undoubtedly against the Entente and meddled in Franco-Italian relations. It is expected that his resignation will expedite the signing of the Austrian Treaty.

### AMERICA'S HIGHER TARIFFS

Washington, July 26.  
The House Committee recommend the repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity Act. This is interpreted as the first step towards erecting high tariffs to protect American products.

### AMERICA AND THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Washington, July 26.  
President Wilson has informed the Senate that the American force in Siberia has been primarily sent to protect the Siberian Railway. It will remain as long as protection is necessary.

### MARNE BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

Epernay, July 28.  
The anniversary of the Second Battle of the Marne was impressively celebrated in the presence of French, British and Italian representatives.

### STANDARD OIL DOUBLES CAPITAL

New York, July 26.  
The Standard Oil Company has announced the issue of a hundred million dollars capital, practically doubling its capitalization, for the purpose of pushing vast schemes of development.

### THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKES

Melbourne, July 28.  
It is expected that the seamen in all States will unhesitatingly adopt the advice to resume work. The estimated loss of wages is £2,500,000. The strike of builders' labourers has been settled. The loss of wages in this dispute totalled £100,000.

### FINLAND'S PRESIDENT

Helsingfors, July 25.  
The Diet has elected Professor Stahlberg as President of Finland. He secured 143 votes, while General Mannerheim received 50.

### U.S. DREADNOUGHTS THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

Colon, July 26.  
Four American Dreadnoughts have negotiated the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal en route to the Pacific. This is the first time such ships have passed.

### FRENCH APPRECIATION OF GENERAL PERSHING

Paris, July 28.  
The Franco-American Committee in Paris have presented to General Pershing an artistic souvenir as a tribute from his French friends.  
General Pershing said American soldiers were proud to have fought beside their French comrades. The friendship between the two nations would endure. (Havas.)

### FRENCH STATE LOTTERY

Paris, July 28.  
The proposal was brought before the Chamber of Deputies to institute a huge state lottery of 30 milliards with prizes amounting to 6 milliards, the remainder going to the relief of the National Debt. (Havas.)

(Continued on page 2)

# THE SS WAR-BOMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

without knowing the reason. It seems to me rather a pity that this unrivalled opportunity afforded in the shipbuilding industry of Hongkong where the practical and technical courses go side by side are not more availed of. I am glad to hear from what Sir Paul Chater says that his well known altruism is as incurable as ever. Hongkong owes a good deal to that altruism and as it has been justified in the past I feel confident that it will be justified in the future and that before long the coming of coal—and no doubt it will come in the near future—and Hongkong-made steel, this undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the Colony generally will flourish like the proverbial bay tree. I wish success to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. (Applause)

His Excellency said—Sir Paul Chater, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The time has now come for my speech. On these occasions it is always a very short one. It is to thank the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for their great kindness in asking us to be here to-day to see the War Bomber launched. Sir Paul seemed to indicate that the ship will be going off the slips as soon after each other in the comparatively near future that ceremonies of this kind will not be held. Of course, we shall all miss that very much but we recognize that if the ships are flying off at that rate it would be almost impossible to arrange an equal number of elaborate ceremonies. You will all agree that we are grateful to the Company for asking us, and we are all very pleased to come. I will ask you, although the Colonial Secretary has taken the words out of my mouth, to drink success to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. (Applause)

The toast was most enthusiastically responded to.  
Mr. R. M. Dyer said—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen.—It is very kind of you to associate my name with the toast of the Dock Company. Sir Paul Chater has remarked on the progress of shipbuilding here during the time that he has been a director and I think also that shipbuilding, during the last few years of his connection, has been more developed than ever before. Two years ago, on the third anniversary of the war, we launched two ships, the Prosper and Chak Sang, and it is curious that both are in harbour at the present time. The gross weight of both was about 6,000 tons. A year ago we launched the War Drummer, of 5,000 tons and to-day the War Bomber, which is 50 per cent. more than the War Drummer: and I hope the next time you come over you may see something much larger than the War Bomber (Applause). One thing we have learned in the last few years is that we can build anything in Hongkong. I was particularly struck with the remarks Mr. Fletcher made in connection with the training of engineering students, in whom I have always taken great interest. The purely academic arrangements in Hongkong are perhaps as good as they can be but afterwards it seems a pity that the students do not take advantage of the training lying at their doors in the dockyards of the Colony. College education is very good but practical training is better.  
The proceedings then terminated.

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL

The War Bomber is of the "B" class standard type, built to the order of the Controller of Shipping, London, and to Lloyd's highest class 100 "A.I." under special survey of their local representative.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—Length overall, 412' 0"; length between perpendiculars, 400' 0"; breadth moulded, 52' 0"; depth moulded, 31' 0".

There are two steel decks, the second deck 9 feet below the upper deck; and a poop, bridge, and forecastle, 8 feet high, having lengths of 49 feet, 112 feet, and 39 feet respectively.  
Water ballast will be carried in both peak tanks, and oil or water ballast in the cellular double bottom, which extends all fore and aft.

Seven watertight bulkheads are carried on the upper deck.

For stowage four large cargo holds and tween deck spaces, and a reserve bunker forward of the engine and boiler room, the latter being amidships.

The arrangements for loading and discharging of cargo are up-to-date in every detail. The hatches are 26 feet in width and 30 feet to 35 feet in length. Double derricks in twin posts are fitted, each derrick being operated by a 7" x 12" steam winch.

Efficiently ventilated and lighted accommodation is provided, the crew being berthed in the poop, and the Captain and Officers on the bridge.

The vessel is electrically lighted, the dynamo being of 10 k.w., and the Marconi installation of 15 k.w.

Steam steering gear fitted in the bridge house, is controlled from the navigating bridge.

During steam trials a total deadweight of 8,000 tons will be carried, when it is anticipated that a mean speed of 11 knots will be maintained.

The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple expansion surface condensing engines, driving through a line of forged steel shafting a cast-iron propeller.

The dimensions of the cylinders are h.p. 27" diameter, i.p. 44" diameter, l.p. 73" diameter each, with a stroke of 48".

Steam is generated in three single-ended boilers, 15' 6" internal diameter by 11' 6" mean length, constructed to Lloyd's requirements for a working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch, and working under Howden's system of forced draught with closed ashpit and heated air.

No donkey boiler is provided in these vessels, steam for auxiliaries in engine-room, and for windlass, winches, etc., on deck being supplied from main boilers.

The auxiliary machinery consists of one Weir's feed-pump, one Weir's general donkey-pump, and one Weir's ballast pump of the simplex type. The feed water for the boilers is filtered and heated by a special arrangement in the air-pump hotwell. Cooling water for the condenser for the main engines is supplied by an independent steam-driven centrifugal circulating pump. This pump is fitted with a bilging connection 12" bore, which would enable the full capacity of the pump to be utilised in the event of the vessel being flooded from any cause.

There is an evaporator capable of producing 25 tons of fresh water per 24 hours. A winch condenser of the non-vacuum type is fitted in the engine-room complete with all connections for dealing with the exhaust steam from deck winches.

The air supply for the forced draught system is obtained from a Howden Fan, driven by an independent steam-engine situated in the engine-room, and, with a steam-driven dynamo for supplying the necessary electric light, completes the list of auxiliary machinery in the engine-room.

In the stokehold a double cylinder steam driven ash-hoist is fitted with suitable gear for removing the ashes.

### WAR MEDAL PRODUCTION

It is announced by the Army Council that the production of war medals awarded in commemoration of war services will be undertaken by the Royal Mint and the Royal Ordnance Factory at Woolwich (under the Ministry of Munitions) jointly, to arrangement which is anticipated will be both economical and expeditious. The War Office will be responsible only for the engraving of names and issue of medals.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WYNAND FOCKINK'S

# "MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Extras after office hours, payments at any rate. Apply Box 212 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By leading Life Insurance Company Junior Clerk with good knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply giving references and stating salary expected, to Box 211 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## CLEVER BOWLS SHOTS.

### HOW TO PLAY THEM.

"A County Player" writes in a Home paper as follows:—There are some bowls players who ridicule the idea that spin and swerve can be obtained at bowls just as it is put on to strokes at most ball games.

A player with a stumpy round hand had better not try any light-fingered shots, but one with a fairly large hand and long, lean fingers, can, if he will, produce a number of varied bowling which make for greater accuracy in drawing, trailing, or firing.

Bias can be regulated or reduced to a crown green or even to a perfectly straight wood by the placing of the thumb on the middle of the bowl and tilting it slightly off the balance away from the jack. The bowl meets the green at an angle, and it never rights itself, but continues on its journey with some subtle under spin, which regulates or stays bias as is desired. That is the kind of bowl to send up when your skip has only a very narrow port-hole for you to draw through to the partly blocked jack.

To lodge a wood sitting by the side of a jack, and to stop dead in its place, without disturbing the jack, can be done by bowling a perfect drawing shot over your outstretched palm, rolling the bowl clean down the middle long finger and giving the bowl an upward pull with that finger as the wood finishes rolling off the extreme tip. The little pull which the finger-tip gives to the bowl puts a certain amount of "bottom" on the wood, which, when it draws up to the sifter and hits it, exhibits signs of concussion and falls over in the place of the other. The latter is knocked spinning away, and as far in accordance with the amount of "weight" put on to the delivered bowl.

The middle or large finger of the bowling hand can be utilised for many purposes. For steady play on a keen turf-green or even on a fast green that might be very difficult to "time" under the influence of a hot day, I know of nothing better than trickling the bowl down the outstretched hand, and moderating its pace with a dainty little push stroke from the middle finger.

When a green is heavy and one finds by legitimate bowling—not throwing—that it is impossible to get to within nine inches or a foot of the jack, then try the added weight of a middle-finger jerk, and the result ought to be a shot adjacent to the jack.

In firing the best results are obtained by putting thumb so in on top and finger spin under the wood.

## WISEMAN'S

## HOME MADE CHOCOLATES

\$1.80 PER LB.

FRESH FROM OUR FACTORY

EVERY MORNING.

## PEEK FREANS BISCUITS.

A FRESH STOCK RECENTLY

ARRIVED.

## WISEMAN'S LIMITED.

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 2nd August, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Gent's & Lady's Brown & Black Shoes & Boots

(in lots to suit purchasers) On view from Friday, the 1st August, 1919.

Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

### CONSIGNEES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISEI.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU,"

Steamer arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, Wednesday 30th July.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer, or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after August 5th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Thursday, August 7th, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever, will be effected.

T. DAIGO

Manager

Hongkong, 31st July, 1919

## NOTICE.

### SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.—We have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1919 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August 1919 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 28th July, 1919.

## NOTICE.

### BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1919. Hongkong, 30th July, 1919.

### THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office, 6 Des Voeux Road, C/O Bank of China, 1st Floor, Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS OR CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources. FARMER ON ACTION. THE INDUSTRIAL BANK. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE. J. UBANG, LY. Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

GERMANY NOT BANKRUPT.

MINES TO BE WORKED.

Berlin, July 26. In contrast to Germany's protestations of helplessness before the signature of the Peace Treaty, Herr Schmidt, the Minister of Finance, speaking in the Weimar Assembly, said: "Despite the blockade our prospects are not so unfavourable. The soil, mines, etc. will soon be in working order."

BERLIN WORKERS STRIKE.

Berlin, July 26. Thirty thousand metal-workers and electricians have struck, and are threatening to cut off the telegraph and telephones.

BELA KUN'S TROOPS GET A REVERSE.

Paris, July 26. A message from Vienna says Bela Kun's troops operating against the Rumanians have sustained a serious reverse, leaving four thousand dead.

ITALO-GREEK DIFFERENCES.

Paris, July 26. A settlement of the Italo-Greek differences in Epirus and Asia-Minor is expected shortly.

BULGARIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES IN PARIS.

Paris, July 26. The Bulgarian Delegation has arrived.

THE SHANGTUNG SECRET PACT.

Paris, July 28. Unofficial utterances by the Japanese delegation indicate that the Japanese will make no statement regarding the Shantung secret pact, on the ground that they are not interested in the explanations to the American Senate. They have also denied that President Wilson cabled to Baron Makino, asking him to make a statement regarding the Japanese promises. *Huron.*

CYPRUS GOES TO GREECE.

Paris, July 29. General Allenby has informed the Greek Government that Great Britain will hand Cyprus over to Greece next week. *Huron.*

EXCHANGE OF RAW MATERIAL BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Paris, July 28. The French Minister of Industrial Reconstruction is now in London, endeavouring to arrange the exchange of raw material between England and France, and the creation of an inter-Ally organization for the distribution of food-stuffs and the reduction of sea freight rates. *Huron.*

INARTISTIC FRENCH MONUMENTS.

Paris, July 28. The French public authorities ask for a law to restrict Municipalities from erecting inartistic war memorials, speedy legislative action being necessary to prevent commercial monuments from springing up all over France. *Huron.*

RHINE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

MARSHAL FOCH'S SUGGESTION.

Paris, July 28. Marshal Foch appeared before the Council of Five and urged the necessity of having at least 150,000 men in the permanent Army of Occupation on the Rhine. England and the United States will keep only a very limited number of men on the Rhine. France will have to supply any additional men which Marshal Foch may deem necessary. *Huron.*

THE DISPOSITION OF THRACE.

Paris, July 29. The Peace Conference is anxious to present the Bulgarian Treaty early next week, but the dispute over the disposition of Thrace may considerably delay its presentation. *Huron.*

MARSHAL FOCH'S NEW HONOUR.

Paris, July 29. Great preparations are being made in London for the reception to Marshal Foch at the Guildhall on July 30, when he will be presented with the Freedom of the City and a sword of honour. *Huron.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHOLERA IN SHANGHAI.

FOREIGN CASES NOT SERIOUS.

Shanghai, July 31. The cholera epidemic is slightly better. The Hospital is less crowded. There have been a hundred Chinese deaths in a week, and seven foreign cases, which are not serious.

GOLDSMITH AT THE VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT THE VICTORIA IS PROJECTING THE WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL OF GOLDSMITH.

"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"

TO ALL LOVERS OF A PERFECT PICTURE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND IT TO THEIR PATRONS. IT IS PRODUCED BY MR. WARD & ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IS A WONDERFUL CAST.

COME & SEE GEORGE PRIMROSE, OLIVER, SOPHIA & MOSES, SQUIRE THORNHILL, ARABELLA WILMOT & THE VICAR, THE CHARACTERS THAT GOLDSMITH IMMORTALISED IN HIS NOVEL.

YOU MUST NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF RENEWING YOUR ACQUAINTANCE WITH THIS ENGLISH CLASSIC. GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH.

IT IS A SEVEN-PART PICTURE & IN SPITE OF THE PROHIBITIVE PRICE THE VICTORIA HAVE PAID FOR IT, THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GERMAN ART EXPERTS' BOOTY.

TREASURES RECOVERED BY FRANCE.

It may safely be affirmed (says the *Times* Paris correspondent) that if the Germans had been victorious in the great war the Allied countries would have been swept clean of everything worth having in the domain of art. When not otherwise engaged, indeed, even while the battle was raging—the German soldier experts were busily visiting museums and private collections with a revolver in one hand and a catalogue in the other.

In a Parliamentary report on credits for the protection of historic monuments damaged by the war M. Louis Marin compiles a list, more or less complete, of the artistic riches France has recovered under the protocol of December 10, 1918. It tells us where the Germans had stacked their loot.

The most important depot was at Brussels. It contained the principal art treasures looted in the north of France, centralized first of all at Valenciennes, and then put on barges during the hasty retreat of October, 1918, abandoned in November while being unloaded at Brussels. This was the product of two years' robberies (1912-1918), and represented the treasures of Lille, Douai, Cambrai, La Fere, and Laon Museums, not to speak of private loot.

In the rooms of the Palais de Justice at Brussels there were 1,500 cases of books and MSS. from Valenciennes, Cambrai, Laon, &c., with many private collections, such as that of the Prince of Monaco's Chateau de Narchais. There were also some 300 pieces of rare old furniture belonging to private individuals. In the Old Museum of Brussels were 275 pieces of statuary, chiefly from the Carpeaux Museum at Valenciennes and the Douai Museum, with 10 cases of loot from the archaeological museum of Lille.

In the Brussels Modern Gallery were found—442 pictures from Lille; 433 pictures from Valenciennes; 595 from Douai; 218 from Cambrai; 199 from La Fere; and 85 from the Chateau de Saint-Leger in the Pas-de-Calais.

The famous Wicar collection at Lille was robbed of 385 drawings of special value, not to speak of 732 other framed drawings and engravings, and several thousand portfolio drawings chiefly from Douai Library. The Chateau de Marchais, aforementioned, the cathedral at Laon, and the Museums of Cambrai and Valenciennes had furnished 54 pieces of tapestry. So much for the loot recovered at Brussels.

Other depots were established at Maubeuge, Fourmies, Charleville, Sedan, and Metz. In Maubeuge the stores known as "Pauvre Diable" were transformed into a museum and contained the famous La Tour pastels now in Paris (87), and from 400 to 500 pictures taken also from St. Quentin from the Lecuyer Museum and the Palais de Justice. Here also were a hundred cases of the archives and art treasures of the town of St. Quentin and 300 cases of religious objects. At Fourmies the treasures of the Abbey had been collected, but the building was greatly damaged in November, 1918, by explosion of the station, and some things which had been collected there

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN-DOYLE DESCRIBES THE SPIRIT WORLD.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle began a series of three Sunday morning lectures at Queen's Hall recently on "Death and the Hereafter." He said that during the war he and his wife had a lady living with them who had the gift of automatic writing. Three of her brothers had been killed, and they used to come and write through her hand.

Her fourth brother was a prisoner in Germany. "We asked one day," Sir Arthur said, "what about Jack, will he escape? Yes, came the answer. 'How?' they asked. 'In a train,' was the reply."

About a year later he did escape, and Sir Arthur, before learning the particulars, wrote to him saying, "I believe I am right in saying you got away in a train." He replied, "I don't know how you knew it, for I am the only British officer who did escape in a train." They had taken him to Silesia, and he had come across the whole of Germany concealed in a cattle truck.

BEYOND THE VEIL. Many inquirers he had directed to a professional medium. In the first series of results 24 out of 26 were entirely successful. "And what," he asked, "had they who returned to tell them of life beyond the veil? That God's mercy was very much greater than man's, and that they went straight, into beautiful abodes. 'What,' people asked, 'about the child who dies?' The answer is always the same. The child grows up under delightful conditions, and when the parents come across it is there grown up to welcome them."

"What about old persons? The old person goes back to the normal, the man to about 35, the woman to 30, so that no man need mourn his lost strength, or any woman her lost beauty."

"And what do they do? A part of their work is missionary; and they talk of artistic, literary, dramatic, and musical matters. The etheric body in which they work and which passes out of the physical body at death is an exact duplicate of the present body."

A WORD TO THE CHURCH. "The churches," Sir Arthur held, "can not afford any longer to ignore these things. They must take in these new facts. We want a live religion. There was nothing that happened in Judaea 2,000 years ago that cannot occur in London to-day."

"If you want your whole life changed, you will go into this project, convince yourself of its truth, and from that moment life will have no terror for you. If you die, it will not matter; if your relatives die you will be happy in the knowledge that you will meet them soon and be able to keep in touch with them in the meantime."

The statues, pictures, and religious objects of the Marne and the Ardennes were stored in the museums of Charleville and Sedan. Metz was the centre for Lorraine loot, but the only objects of real value were those from Metz. A certain number of art treasures were recovered from the German Museum in Weimar, and the great picture of the Virgin and Child, which had been in the possession of the German Emperor, was also recovered.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

MODELS OF FAMOUS SHIPS.

The remarkable progress which has already been made in the formation of the Imperial War Museum is described in the second annual report of the Committee.

The report of the Curator and Secretary, Major Charles Foulkes, gives a comprehensive list of the exhibits which have come from the many theatres of war. Among the 470 in the naval section are relics of the battle of Jutland and of the attacks on Zebrugge and Ostend, including a portion of the Zebrugge mole. Models were prepared immediately after the Armistice to show the result of the Zebrugge and Ostend operations.

For the Army section over 300 trophies have been received during the past year. One of the most interesting is the well-known German helmet, which was captured by the British forces at the battle of the Somme.

classes, each painted with a scheme of "dazzle" design. Special attention has been given to the surrendered German submarines and other craft.

Sir Roger Keyes's signal before the attack on Zebrugge, "St. George for England," and Sir David Beatty's historic signal respecting the German flag after the surrender of the Fleet are among the documentary exhibits of the naval section, which will include models of typical vessels and portraits of famous artists of officers and men who have distinguished themselves.

The Royal Air Force section is also well supplied with trophies and documents. One of the most interesting is the well-known German helmet, which was captured by the British forces at the battle of the Somme.

majority of cases they are claimed by certain regiments and deposited by them in the museum. A gilt wreath placed by the Emperor William in 1888 on the tomb of Saladin in Damascus, and sent to the museum by order of Emir Feisal, a portrait of 30th high, and Oriental weapons from Palestine and Egypt, are among the acquisitions.

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